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Committee on Foreign Affairs gave the Society's deputation a hearing, and much interest was shown in the subject.

It was on the Society's initiative, supported by other organizations, that the Peace Congress was held at Boston in 1904. The work of organizing and conducting the Congress, the largest that has ever been held, was performed by representatives of the Society, as was that of the series of more than forty supplementary meetings in other American cities. As a result, auxiliaries of the Society were established in several cities.

The Society was represented by an influential delegation of twenty persons at the fourteenth International Peace Congress at Lucerne in 1905, and by a smaller delegation at the Milan Congress last September.

In 1905, pursuant to a resolution of the annual meeting, the Directors created a committee of three to examine the subject of history teaching in the public schools in reference to war and peace. The report of this committee, made after nearly a year of careful investigation, has been widely circulated, and has, there is reason to believe, had much influence in awakening and directing the attention of educational leaders and of teachers to the desirability of so changing the text-books and the teaching of history as to lay more emphasis upon the development of the arts of common life and less upon the details of war and battles.

Most recently the Directors have given special attention to promoting the success of the second Hague Conference and to securing the largest possible results from its deliberations. In a letter sent to President Roosevelt on the 27th of November last they urged that the United States delegates be instructed to use their best efforts to secure the careful consideration of the following subjects:

1. The further development of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the conclusion of a treaty of obligatory arbitration as general as possible, to be signed by all the powers of the world.

2. The creation of a periodic congress or parliament of the nations, either by making the Hague Conference itself permanent, periodic and automatic, or in whatever other way the wisdom of the Conference may determine.

3. The limitation and, if possible, the reduction of armaments by international agreement, as proposed by the British government and House of Commons, and supported by the governments of France and Italy.

4. The creation of an International Commission for the codification of the generally accepted principles of international law, and the study and development of those principles about which there is disagreement; thus raising the law of nations to a higher status than it now occupies, and making it a true body of world-law for the better guidance of international relations hereafter.

5. Provision that differences which nations exclude from arbitration, because affecting vital interests or national honor, shall, before recourse to hostilities, be referred for examination to a Commission of Inquiry, who shall make a public report of their judgment thereon.

6. The immunity from capture of all unoffending private property at sea in time of war.

The Directors have at the present time active committees on peace work in the schools and colleges, on work among ministers and churches, among business

men, among workingmen, and along social lines. They are just now arranging to establish in connection with their office a Press Bureau, with a view of keeping the general public informed, through the press, on the progress and claims of the international peace movement.

New Books.

LA LOI DES NATIONS. By E. Duplessix. Paris: L. Larose et L. Tenin, 22 rue Soufflot. In French. 235 pages.

This treatise is the essay which won the Narcisse Thibault prize offered by the International Peace Bureau in 1905-6, for the best work on "arbitration and the organization of a complete system of justice among the nations." The treatise is in five parts: (1) Prolegomena, in which the author gives an outline of the present condition of international relations, international law, the progress of peace ideas, etc. (2) A Program of an International Conference Preparatory to the Constitution of a Union of all the Civilized States. (3) A Project of an International Treaty for the Creation of a Union of the Civilized States—a Legislative Assembly, an Executive Committee and a Court of Justice. This part discusses the subject of an international force—army and fleet, the division of the expenses, treaty sanctions, and the reduction of armaments. (4) A Project of a Code of International Public Law. The treatment of this subject covers the greater part of the entire work. The author has made the attempt to draft a complete code of public international law, dealing with all the important matters usually discussed by writers on the subject. This fourth part is in seven books and contains seven hundred and eighty articles. Into the details of the merits of the author's system we cannot here go. The work has been passed upon by a competent committee and pronounced a valuable study, following the lines of present-day international development. The Peace Congress at Milan, on the proposition of persons who had carefully examined Mr. Duplessix's essay, voted a resolution recommending it to the careful consideration of the second Hague Conference.

BULLETIN DE LA CONCILIATION INTERNATIONALE. Paris: Delagrave.

This November report of the "Association for International Conciliation" (Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, president) contains accounts of some of the leading events of the summer and autumn related to the work of promoting better relations among the nations, especially those with which the French Parliamentary Arbitration Group has had to do: the visit of the delegates of the three Scandinavian parliaments to France, the Pan-American Congress, the mine disaster at Courrières, the sending of an address to President Roosevelt, correspondence with the members of the Russian Douma, the London Interparliamentary Conference, etc. The Bulletin contains, besides, a statement of the attitude of a number of the governments in regard to the subject of limitation of armaments, several important speeches delivered the past year, and a statement of the military budgets of the principal powers. It is a most valuable document, for those who read French. It is perhaps a

little too French in its contents. The Association is an international one, and has a considerable section of members in the United States, as well as in European countries, whose doings, if there have been any, ought to have been in the Bulletin. To have been complete, the Bulletin ought also to have had a concise account of the general peace movement throughout the world.

HEALTH THROUGH SELF-CONTROL IN THINKING, BREATHING, EATING. By William Anthony Spinney, A. M. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. 301 pages. Price, \$1.20 net.

If the writer of this note were not a healthy man he would buy Mr. Spinney's book at once and read it from cover to cover, and try to practise it as he went along, and afterwards. Well people might also learn a good deal from its pages as to how to stay well. "The purpose of the work is to prove that health of body and mind is a science and an art, and not in any respect a haphazard matter; that all can live more successfully here and now." Mr. Spinney points the way to health and happiness in a thoroughly sane and scientific manner. His style is pleasing, and the readableness of his pages is enhanced by a judicious amount of incident and story. We commend the book to our readers. It will promote health of body and peace of mind, and whatever promotes peace of mind tends to peace in communities and among the nations. We need not say that a man of Mr. Spinney's good sense is a member of the American Peace Society, in good and regular standing.

IN THE FIRE OF THE HEART. By Ralph Waldo Trine. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 336 pages.

The title of this new book, the printing, binding and general appearance of which are healthy and encouraging, does not suggest much as to the contents, except to those who are acquainted with Mr. Trine's previous writings. It is an effort to interpret "The Conditions That Hold Among Us," as individuals and as a social order, and to point out the sort of living and thinking and acting among our fellow men that will make us the best and happiest that we can be, and the most influential possible in aiding others to reach the ideal human life. The titles of the chapters are: "With the People; a Revelation;" "The Conditions That Hold Among Us;" "As Time Deals With Nations;" "As to Government;" "A Great People's Movement;" "Public Utilities for the Public Good;" "Labor and Its Uniting Power;" "Agencies Whereby We Shall Secure the People's Greatest Good;" "The Great Nation;" and "The Life of the Higher Beauty and Power." The book is thoroughly democratic in its ideas and positions, and deals vigorously and impartially with the labor-capital problems which beset the nation so heavily to-day. The remedies which Mr. Trine believes in are largely the spiritual principles of love, justice, brotherliness, unselfish devotion to the good of others, doing to others as you would have them do to you; and the bringing of the laws as far as possible to support these principles. There is a fine discussion in the ninth chapter on the nature and power of true patriotism, and some trenchant utterances on the causes of wars that will well repay

consideration. Mr. Trine closes his work with a page and a half of what he calls his creed. It is the creed, on the practical side, of a good many other people, too. Read the book; it will do you good.

Pamphlets Received.

PACIFISME ET PATRIOTISME. Notes et Fragments. By Emile Arnaud. Luzarches, France.

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN CHINA. By Hon. John W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State. Reprinted from the *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1906. 27 pages.

PA VAKT MOT MILITARISMEN. By K. P. Arnoldson. Stockholm, Sweden. 28 pages.

THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD. By W. J. Bartnett, 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. 16 pages.

JAMES WILSON, PATRIOT, AND THE WILSON DOCTRINE. By Lucien Hugh Alexander of the Philadelphia Bar. Reprinted from the *North American Review*, Mid-November, 1906. 19 pages.

BULLETIN OFFICIEL DU XV^{me} CONGRES UNIVERSAL DE LA PAIX, Milan, 1906. In French. Price, 40 cts. Can be had of the American Peace Society.

UNITED NATIONS OF THE WORLD. By George C. Gregory of the Richmond (Va.) Bar. 14 pages.

LA LIMITATION DES ARMEMENTS. By Senator d'Estournelles de Constant. Address at the London Interparliamentary Conference, July, 1906. In French. Reprinted from *La Revue*, 12 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

A PRECEDENT FOR DISARMAMENT. A suggestion to the Peace Conference. By Ernest Crosby. Reprinted from the *North American Review*, October 19, 1906.

International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

The following persons may be secured to give lectures, club talks and addresses before public meetings, churches, schools and other organizations on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 378 Newbury St., Boston.

Raymond L. Bridgman, State House, Boston.

E. Howard Brown, Paonia, Col.

Ernest H. Crosby, 19 Liberty St., New York City.

W. C. Dennis, State Department, Washington.

Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Professor Cyrus W. Hodgin, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

Rev. William G. Hubbard, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Carolina Huidobro, 1108 Boylston St., Boston.

Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon St., Boston.

Lucia Ames Mead, 39 Newbury St., Boston.

Dr. Ernst Richard, Columbia University, New York.

Dr. Homer B. Sprague, The Evans, Newton, Mass.

Benjamin F. Trueblood, 31 Beacon St., Boston.

Auxiliaries of the American Peace Society.

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